4. In 73 per cent cases the assets were found intact. The assets were not intact in 3 per cept cases due to unexpected events like death^ in 6 per cent cases on account of inadequate income generation and in the remaining 18 per cent cases, the assets were not intact because of other reasons.

5. About 37 per cent of the sample families had no overdues and 30 per cent families had overdues less than Rs. 1000J-. This compares well with the NABARD study (1985) of recovery under IRDP at 69 per cent.

6. The assets had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000/- in 43 per cent cases. The incremental income was between Rs. 10011- to Rs. 2000|- in 18 per cent cases and between Rs. 501/- to Rs. 1000/- in 10 per cent cases.

7. *At* the national level 78 per cent old beneficiaries had crossed the income level of Rs. 3500/- and 28 per cent old beneficiaries, the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/-.

Areas of Concern:

1. The selection of ineligible families had been high as 12 per cent of families assistejd had annual income between Rs. 4801 to Rs. 64001- and another 7 per cent even more than Rs. 6400/-.

2. In 82 per cent cases, there was no difference in the cost as per record and value of assets in the opirrioh of the beneficiary. In 9 per cent cases difference of more than Rs-500]- was found which indicates malpractices and leakages and require irivestigations by the concerned authorities.

3. Working capital was required in 65 percent cases but it could not be provided to the beneficiaries in 22 percent cases.

4. After care support was not imparted to beneficiaries in 53 per cent cases out of 75 per cent cases requiring such supoprt.

5. The repayment period was less than 3 years in 9 per cent cases and it was 3 years in 29 per cent cases.

Shortage of Foodgrains

1992. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased ot state:

(a) the estimated production of food-grains during the year 1990-91;

(b) the actual requirement of food-grains during the year 1990-91 and the extent of shortage of foodgrains in the country; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) It is too early to make any assessment of foodgrains production during the year 1990-91. However, he progress of south-west monsoon during the current season (June—Sept.) has been quite good in most parts of the country so far. If the weather behaves alright during the rest of the season the prospects of kharif foodgrains production are rated to be quite good. As for rabi foodgrains the sowings are yet to take place.

(b) Keeping in view the requirements of foodgrains, the target for 1990-91 has been fixed at 176. 5 million tonnes which is likely to be achieved in full. No shortage! of foodgrains is anticipated.

fc) Does not arise.

Pilot projects on rice

1993. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project on rice had been taken up in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;